

## THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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Fitz and Jim speak as they pass by.

To shun investigation is to court suspicion.

Lithoukalant is beginning to find the suspense terrible.

The new tariff law even denies poetic justice to the farmer.

If Congress does its duty to art it will place no duty on art.

It is a money cabinet, for are not the members pieces of eight?

That European concert has developed into a case of "Sweet Bells Out of Tune."

Many believe that ex-Senator Brown has charge of the milk in the federal coconuts.

The Easter bonnet and hat will have to bow obedience to the anti-high theatre hat law.

What the American farmer needs now is protection from his friends the protectionists.

It will prove a much easier task to rush the tariff bill through than to rush prosperity.

The beef trust demands its pound of flesh from the tariff bill as well as the other trusts.

Pingree will find that the governorship isn't a potato patch to what the mayoralty was.

So far as government nap is concerned, none but those who voted for McKinley need apply.

Rev. Minot J. Savage of New York says the Bible is not infallible. Neither is Dr. Savage. So, there.

"Billy" Mason is bound to succeed as a senator. Already he is talked about nearly as much as Mark Hanna.

Wales should enter heart and soul into Victoria's jubilee as the chances are he will never have one of his own.

"I am a full-fledged socialist," says Mary Ellen Lease. And now will the fledgling fly at the throats of the thrifty?

The San Francisco Examiner regards those California legislators who favor the coyote bill as wolves in sheep's clothing.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is very hopeful of the new tariff. Once he was very hopeful of something else, but is so no longer.

Can the jingoes distinguish any difference between the policy of Secretary Sherman and the policy of ex-Secretary Olney?

When Oom Jack Gowdy arrives in Paris he wants to be very careful. Consul-General Morse was the victim of a big confidence game.

Office-smokers who have been disappointed in their expectations of stepping into some one's shoes are very much down on their uppers.

"Better late than never." Fifty-eight New Jersey ballot-box stuffers, convicted in 1891, were taken to prison last Friday to serve out their terms.

Professor Stanley Hall claims that scientifically there are 6,456 kinds of fear. If a man fears to do wrong he need not be worried about the other 6,455 kinds of fear.

The Illinois legislature proposes to make it a crime to look at a picture of a prize fight. No one need be surprised if it should attempt to make it a crime to think of a prize fight.

"It would, indeed, be better for Corbett if he could return to the ways of decency and respectability he deserted to become the hero of pugdom, the associate of bull-necked sports, and the exponent of brutality and animalism," says the Kansas City Times. Does the Times intimate that Reporter John James Javalis is bull-necked?

"Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported the tariff bill to the house yesterday, and the minority of the committee was given the privilege of filing a report upon it hereafter. What the minority may have to say is a matter of no importance, as congress will not be a deliberative body, so far as this bill is concerned," says the Philadelphia Ledger. And congress not being a deliberative body so far as the tariff bill is concerned, what is the use of fooling away any time in discussing it?

## A TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION

When public opinion is aroused it becomes an irresistible force. The provision of the Dingley bill which levied a duty of 25 per cent on works of art, books imported for public libraries, books printed more than twenty years, books printed in foreign languages, philosophical instruments, etc., aroused public sentiment against it and so strong was it that the Republican members of the house ways and means committee have decided to amend the bill so that it shall be the same in this respect as the McKinley bill was or the present law is. The provisions of both are very much alike on this subject, though the present tariff law is a little more liberal and hence its provisions should be preferred.

That which decided the Republican members to make this amendment was undoubtedly the fact that all the leading papers in the country protested against the proposed barbarism and the matter was being taken up by the institutions of learning. President Dwight and practically all the faculty of Yale university sent to the house of representatives of the United States the following protest:

The undersigned, the president and members of the several faculties of Yale university, respectfully submit to your honorable body the following considerations against the proposed removal from the free list of books, philosophical apparatus, etc., specially imported for the use of colleges, public libraries and other incorporated institutions (paragraphs 413, 585):

(1) Such action would be at variance with the uniform policy of the government in the past. Under every tariff act, from 1789 to 1894, books for such use have been admitted free. The same is true of philosophical apparatus, with a single exception. A small duty was imposed in 1854, during the stress of war, and removed in the first general revision after its close. There would be, we submit, just ground for surprise were this time-honored policy to be reversed now, at a time when our industries, already revolutionized by the recent discoveries and new applications of science, must look to her aid for their further development.

(2) The government is now paying to the colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts, established in the several states under the land grants of 1862, annuities which are to be perpetual and amount in the aggregate to \$1,000,000 a year. We find it impossible to reconcile with this praiseworthy patronage of higher education the indirect tax which the proposed legislation would impose both on the institutions of the government's own creation and those established by the free gifts of generous friends of learning.

(3) Upon our free public libraries, already among the most valuable of our educational agencies and rapidly growing in numbers and usefulness, the increased cost of necessary books would be a serious burden. It would abridge to that extent their capacity to serve the public.

(4) Within the present generation our public libraries have received, in gifts for buildings and endowments, not less than \$25,000,000 in the state of Massachusetts alone \$6,000,000. Still larger have been the gifts to our institutions of higher education. Anything which should tend to check the flow and dry up the sources of these gifts would bring serious loss to the country, which is the common beneficiary of these most beneficent charities. We are not without apprehension that the proposed legislation would have this effect.

(5) Any possible benefit which could accrue to the treasury from the duties on books, etc., now exempted, would, in the judgment of your petitioners, be far outweighed by the injury inflicted on the cause of education.

For these reasons we respectfully ask that the provisions contained in paragraphs 413 and 585 of the present law may be left undisturbed.

It is rather surprising that the Yale faculty did not ask for the retention of all the other provisions relating to the importation of books contained in the present law. Those contained in section 410 of it are quite as important as those contained in the section set aside.

The decision to amend the Dingley bill in this one particular is the first good news regarding the tariff that has come from Washington. May more of a like character come.

## THE CRETAN CAUSE.

The Cretan leaders have decided that they do not want autonomy, but to be annexed to Greece, and have so informed the powers. It is very doubtful indeed if the powers will permit this, for they appear to have taken Cretan affairs into their own hands and will do with the island and its inhabitants as they choose. At present they do not choose that the Cretans shall have any say in shaping their own destiny. In reality the powers have assumed the rights of sovereignty over Crete. Their own aims and interests alone will be considered. It is true that at any time there may be a disagreement among them and Crete again allowed to become a part of Greece if she so elects.

The action of the powers towards the little island in the present instance is ostensible for the purpose of preventing war between Turkey and Greece, but if they were so minded it would be as easy for them to dictate to the sultan as to the Cretans. But they are not so minded. It may be that there is a secret treaty between Turkey and Russia, as has been asserted. If such is the case, it can very readily be understood why the Cretans are to be coerced and not the sultan.

To coerce the latter would surely mean a general European war, if the treaty is both offensive and defensive; while the Cretan trouble, if allowed to take its course, might or might not result in a general upheaval. Whatever may be the outcome of the present bad business, history cannot fail to recognize and condemn the fact that at the close of the nineteenth century the Christian powers of Europe bowed down before the star and crescent and perpetuated the rule of the Turk over the followers of the cross.

## THE FUR SEALS.

Dr. Jordan, president of Stanford university, has been in Washington in the interest of the preservation of the fur seals. He saw the president and explained to him the seal question in its present status, and the necessity of putting a stop to pelagic sealing. Before he had got through with his explanation he says he thought he saw blood in the president's eye.

Dr. Jordan says steps are being taken by the administration looking toward a final settlement of the fur seal question on the basis of the investigation of last summer. The investigation of the question was made by a commission sent out by the government at Washington and by an agent sent out by Great Britain. The report of the British commission has not yet been printed, though the com-

mission's findings of fact were in accord with those of the American commission. Dr. Jordan says the only possible settlement of the fur seal question lies in the total prohibition of pelagic sealing, and that Great Britain will therefore doubtless be asked to unite with the United States in an arrangement whereby the killing of females at sea can be done away with. To such an arrangement he thinks Great Britain will consent. He also says that it is the intention of the present administration to bring to a speedy and the present diminishing condition of the herd. The doctor condemns "the silly proposition" of the senate foreign relations committee, made a year ago, to destroy the fur seal herd before making any serious attempt to save it.

If the fur seals can be saved from extermination they should be. Their destruction has been wanted. Dr. Jordan says that pelagic sealing should be prohibited. But this cannot be done except by an international agreement. That Great Britain would be willing to enter into such an agreement is very likely. Her relations with this country were never more amicable than now, and she evinces every desire to keep them amicable. Into any international arrangement intended to be effectual in preventing pelagic sealing it would be necessary that Russia and Japan enter. This would not be difficult of accomplishment, as both countries are interested in the preservation of the fur seals rather than in their extermination. If such an agreement were entered into by the four nations above mentioned, of course it would not be binding upon any nation not a party to it.

The prohibition of pelagic sealing, if accomplished, should be followed by the total prohibition of sealing of any kind for a number of years if possible. At present things seem suspicious for doing something to preserve the fur seal from extermination.

## CORRESPONDENT SCOVEL'S CASE

Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent who was in jail in Havana for a month, has arrived in New York. He was in the best of health and stated that a great deal of sympathy had been wasted on him, as he had been treated with a great deal of consideration and kindness.

Scovel is the correspondent who went to Cuba, transgressed the regulations established by General Weyler and was arrested and placed in jail. He himself says he was well treated and that a great deal of sympathy has been wasted on him. The paper for which he went to Cuba wanted the United States to go to war with Spain because its correspondent had gotten himself into trouble. It didn't have its wishes in this regard gratified. Of course it was a good advertisement for it, and it was "worked" for all it was worth. And now the correspondent himself comes back and says that it was overworked, for that is what his statement actually is.

The case of Scovel is a typical one in many respects. He went to Cuba, but when he got there he did not regard Spanish regulations and was made to suffer for his disregard of them. No man has a right to go to Cuba or any other place and disregard the rules and regulations made for its government. To those who go to Cuba the rules and regulations may seem harsh, unreasonable and unjust. If they do they feel that observance of them is galling and they have a very easy avenue of escape open to them; they are at perfect liberty to leave the island. But they are as bound to respect and obey Spanish laws in Cuba as they are bound to respect and obey the laws of the United States when in this country. Many do not seem to think so, though.

Correspondent Scovel talks in a very manly way about himself and makes no attempt to play the martyr. This is the sensible thing to do, and it will gain him the respect of all whose respect is worth having. His frank statement will be necessary to take the wind out of the sails of those who had worked themselves into a state of great excitement over his case, but it will have a strong tendency to cause the people to be more conservative in their judgments and at least to wait until they ascertain all the facts before forming a final judgment in similar cases. So far as the Cuban question has been concerned, there has been too much flying off the handle before ascertaining if there were any real necessity for so doing. Scovel does not fly off the handle over his own case, and others should not.

General James A. Williamson (retired) has been giving his views on the question of arbitration to a New York paper. He is a strong believer in the principle. He says that questions arising between civilized nations can be safely entrusted to settlement by arbitration. He might almost be described as a fanatic on the question. For instance, he says that "the principle of arbitration should include not only the arbitration of questions arising between nations, but should also embrace the policy, right and power of the nations not parties to the controversy, but whose interests and well-being are to be endangered by it, to arbitrate and enforce a proper and right settlement of the matters in issue. That the states of Europe should by arbitration determine and enforce the rights of Armenia and Greece; and the governments of North America should determine and enforce the rights of Cuba. And so should all cases similar to those named be settled by arbitration, as they may arise."

From this it must be understood that General Williamson is in favor of fighting for the principle of arbitration; in other words, in favor of doing evil that good may come. When one or two or three nations undertake to dictate to other nations what they shall do, there is sure to be trouble in enforcing their mandates. Some people in Europe think that the lynchings in the United States are an outrage upon civilization and humanity, as they are, and would no doubt be glad to have Europe unite to demand that they be stopped. But Uncle Sam would be very apt to pull his coat off and tell Europe to try to stop them. And at the same time Uncle Sam would condemn lynchings as strongly as anybody. The interference with his rights of sovereignty would be the thing that would stir him up. And interference with the rights of sovereignty of other nations stirs them up, too. Yet this is what General Williamson proposes. Let each nation attend to its own affairs

is the best way to avoid trouble. Voluntary arbitration among nations is a thing much to be desired, but enforced arbitration is naught but tyranny.

The San Francisco Chronicle says that the protest to President McKinley of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union against the exhibition of kinetoscope pictures of the recent fight at Carson will probably not be without effect. The suppression of this means of scattering fight pictures broadcast is certainly justifiable, for the display of the kinetoscope reproduction of the fight is only a little less demoralizing than the battle itself. If fights are to be prohibited there is no good reason why the life-size panorama of the struggle should be tolerated.

That may all be very true, but President McKinley will hardly send a message to congress on the subject. Public sentiment is not well enough crystallized against the kinetoscope pictures to warrant the belief that congress would take any action.

With the debates over the tariff bill now on in congress it seems almost as if the country was in the midst of a presidential campaign. There is no other congressional news but what relates to the tariff, and there will not be until it is disposed of. It should be disposed of as quickly as possible, that the country may begin the process of readjustment of its business interests to what will be changed conditions. At present it is the one absorbing topic for discussion by the press and the people, and the sooner it is out of the way the better, for it is evident that the majority in congress intends to use its strength like a giant. If the country were not discussing tariff it would be discussing something else, so it doesn't make much difference.

The decision of the United States supreme court against passenger and traffic associations is one of the most important handed down for a long time. In its effects it will be very far reaching, but just what its effect will be no one can say at this juncture. The railroad long since learned the folly of cutting each other's throats, and they will hardly resort to that kind of policy again. The decision raises this very important question: If passenger and traffic associations are illegal, why are not trusts? And why cannot the law against them be enforced?

John L. Sullivan announced that he would "clean out" a newspaper in Salt Lake City, but he didn't. Mr. Sullivan lacks somewhat in training now, anyhow, and second thought convinced him that a newspaper office in which each editor and reporter had a large pistol and was waiting to pepper him did not need the process he had intended to apply. Sullivan has skill the judgment to avoid being sat upon by a coroner," says the San Francisco Examiner. The Herald will give him a warm welcome whenever he chooses to call.

By reading the papers and looking at the kinetoscope, Corbett and Fitzsimmons can see themselves as others see them.

## SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Philadelphia Record: The house ways and means committee, having gone over the Dingley tariff bill, has out-Dingleyed Dingley by marking up various items to a much higher figure. Thus, butchers' and packers' skewers, which were made of wood not specially provided for, are increased to 40 per cent. The committee evidently believes in the thrifty principle: "When you're gittin', git a plenty." So the great American taxpayer is to be first skinned, then roasted!

Boston Herald: Judge Corcoran tells the law students of Boston university that the legal profession is the highest, most respected and honored of all the professions, and we have no doubt that a physician or a clergyman would say the same of their respective callings. A good deal depends upon the point of view. Undoubtedly the lofty profession of all is that of journalism.

New York Tribune: Mr. Gladstone is the freshest, liveliest, most thoroughly up-to-date "back number" existing in the world today.

Atlanta Journal: The United States soldier who was smashed in the mouth in a street car for alarm bells, and who later on was probably killed by that lesson in decent deportment.

New York World: The attention drawn to the "bureau of American republics" is due not only to any work it is doing for our trade, but to a sensible over-jealousy connected with it. What is the use, at any rate, of bureaus to encourage foreign trade if we are to levy taxes on the theory that "the home market is enough?"

Kansas City Times: The new members of congress rightly protest against being forced to take a patriotic oath by reciting without an opportunity to examine and deliberate over them. Things have come to a pretty pass when the action of the house of representatives on important bills is turned into a farce. That is not representative government.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Philadelphia Record: Muggins—"There is nothing more beautiful than the flush of a woman's cheek." Buggins (who is a poker enthusiast)—"Nonsense! A flush in the hand is worth two on the cheek."

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune—"Well, my dear," said Mr. Frodo, "did you have a successful meeting of your club this afternoon?" "Oh, yes, indeed," said she enthusiastically. "We did just like the men—passed resolutions that we were real sorry for Cuba, and that the Turks are just as mean and hateful as can be!"

Puck: Mr. Fossil—And how is the lovely Miss Witherford? Is she as pretty as ever?" "Miss Witherford (sweetly and ambiguously)—Oh, yes, Mr. Fossil. Miss Witherford is quite as handsome as she ever was."

Boston Traveler: Mr. Hanover Squer—I see our friend Morris Parke, poor fellow, is obliged to get along with a second-hand typewriter. "Mr. Bleekerstreet—Indeed, what kind?" Mr. Hanover Squer—Widow.

New York Press: Foot (indignantly)—Here! What are you drawing your blue pencil through that for? That is one of our most poetic metaphors in it!" Editor (modestly)—Oh, I often dash off little things like that.

The spring is here: behold anew Each bench and status washed with dew; And brightly smiling as we pass— These harbingers: "Keep off the grass." —Chicago Record.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Mrs. Brightly has an admirable way of keeping her hair," said Mr. Mischief. "What is it?" "Why, she stretches her bicycle bloomers over two chairs and puts a twin in each bloomers."

Boston Courier: Pal—I don't see how you avoid detection. It was the most daring burglary that you ever committed. "Pal—Yes, but you see one of these new journals published my picture for the benefit of the detectives, and of course some one else was arrested."

## TALES OF THE DAY.

Prudent Little Maid.  
Detroit Free Press: The young lady in

the sable cloak rushed into the telegraph office and rapped sharply on the counter with the inkstand. The clerk came forward to see what she wanted this time. "Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote about 15 minutes ago. I forgot something very important." "I wanted to underscore the words 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost anything extra?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines beneath the words, and said: "It's awfully good of you to let me do that. I will please Charlie so much."

"Don't mention it," said the clerk. "If you would like I will put a few of the nice violet extract on the telegram at the same rates."

"Oh, thank you, sir. You don't know how much I would appreciate it. I'm going to send all my telegram through this office, you are so obliging."

And as she gave him would have done anyone good to have seen, with the possible exception of Charlie.

"Henry," she began in a sweetly timorous voice, "what's all this talk about gold being sent out of the country?"

"Henry, who read the papers, and was about as thoroughly ignorant on the subject as everybody else, plunged in bravely, but she stopped him, said 'Fearless' Weekly.

"I don't want to know that," she faltered, "but is gold getting so awfully scarce?"

"Awfully scarce," echoed Henry, dismally. "And is it all being taken away?"

"It is," said Henry. "And if they continue to take it away, there won't be any left in this country by and by, and we'll have to use silver."

"Yes," sighed Henry. "Henry," she whispered, "I told you I would give you my decision in the summer—but I repeat it—I'll give it to you now. I don't see how you can be so stupid after a moment's silence. 'That it would be well to get the ring now, before all the gold is taken away.'"

One would infer, after a close observation of prevailing conditions, that we are either a people of pilferers or that every man who owns anything portable is decidedly suspicious of his fellows. Nearly everything of value is fastened to something which is not portable. There are chains and locks upon everything from drinking cups to doors on the west side, a few doors beyond the postoffice, there is a pile of grindstones. Now, the only man on earth who would have any use for a grindstone, with the possible exception of a carpenter, is the farmer. As a rule every carpenter has a grindstone already, so it is fair to presume this class wouldn't go prowling around in the utility watch of the night stealing the same. And farmers, as a class, are considered paragons of honesty. We hear of the honest farmer in the political campaign and we read of him in the books and no one would dream that he would think for a moment of touching anything not his own, much less an unmounted grindstone, but just the same, this lot of men and a half of grindstones in the rough, are chained together with an iron rod and locked with a padlock. If any man ever attempts to take a grindstone from that pile he will have to take the entire heap or break the lock. The latter would be a noisy job and would undoubtedly awaken the policeman on the beat and would then become dangerous.

Grindstones are not the only things locked. Take the drinking cups over at the tourist hotel. They cost doubtless some 15 cents each, and at first sight it would seem that no one would take one from the place where it does so much good to the thirsty traveler, but they go just the same and have to be chained. In this connection it may be well to say that Salt Lake is not the only place where they are chained. It is the tourist hotel, the tourist is usually a woman who wants a souvenir of the city. Cups on fountains in the temple yard and in the vicinity of the tabernacle have to be watched vigilantly, else they are taken away to adorn some boudoir in the east, where the hostess will exhibit them to admiring friends as a souvenir of the trip to "Zion." It makes no difference as to whether they come from that particular locality or not, for the charming kleptomaniacs can get over all difficulties by adding a little participation to the crime and saying they came from the fountain in the front yard "where Brigham Young lived," and all that sort of thing.

A big policeman told the writer how he captured one of these maidens from the east in the act of getting away with a cup from the tourist hotel. He was in the front of the Utah National, and the lady was having a nice time unhooking a link in the chain when he first discovered her. He waited until she had accomplished the task and had secreted the cup under her light summer cloak, when he accosted her with: "Madame, you will oblige me by returning the cup you have just taken from the fountain." Miss Eastern was confused and rosy red, but she didn't lose her nerve, and replied rather haughtily: "Why, what do you mean, sir?"

"Exactly what I said," replied the officer. "You have been taking a cup from this fountain and you are now carrying it away under your cloak, and unless you want a ride in the patrol wagon you will replace it at once. I do not want to arrest you if I can help it, but I shall do so unless you put it right back."

Thus adjured, the young woman reluctantly drew from under the jacket the cup. It wasn't at all pretty; was battered and ugly and would not have sold for 3 cents per dozen in a second-hand store. But she was very loth to leave go of it, and her actions betokened it.

"I cannot understand," said the officer, "why a well-dressed and evidently well-to-do woman like yourself should want to steal a cup like that."

"Oh, please don't say stealing," she exclaimed. "You see, it's like this: I am from the east and I wanted an old souvenir of this city. I got it from the temple yard or somewhere and all the girls would envy me, because I would have it decorated with blue ribbon and it would have been just too sweet for anything." And the beauty, finding the policeman smiling at her, began to get brave, and added: "And now you have just spoiled everything."

"Yes, but you know," he answered, "I am here to see that young ladies like you do not carry off the cups."

"Well, now, 'I must have something to take home with me. What shall I get?'"

"I would suggest a brick from the wall around the temple," he replied, and when last seen the young woman was heading in the direction of the west wall of the enclosure.

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